

Fort Leavenworth,
Building # 357
20 & 22 Riverside Avenue
Leavenworth
Leavenworth County
Kansas

HABS NO. KS-53-A

HABS
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52-LEAV,
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PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

FORT LEAVENWORTH, BUILDING # 357 (Prison Commandant's Quarters)
(Old number: 20,1 & 2 Riverside) HABS No. KS-53-A

Location: 20-22 Riverside Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth County,
Kansas.

USGS Leavenworth, Kansas-Missouri Quadrangle, Universal
Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 15.334910.4358100

Present Owner: United States Department of the Army

Present Occupant: # 20 Col. and Mrs. George H. Braxton
22 Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gary Warnhoff

Present Use: Double residence

Significance: This building was one of a small complex of warehouses which
comprised the Fort's Quartermaster Depot. From its founding
through the 1870's, Fort Leavenworth served as the
Quartermaster Depot for military operations from the plains
to the Pacific. Supplies were brought by steamboat from St.
Louis up the Missouri River, and trans-shipped across the
plains by wagons.

As the frontier advanced, the Fort's function as a
quartermaster depot diminished; a new responsibility
was assumed when the Fort was appointed the site for
consolidation of military prisons. The new Military
Prison was housed in the former Quartermaster Depot
buildings, adapted to the purpose. Several surviving
stone depot buildings continue to serve the present
U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, renamed in 1915. Building # 357
was converted in 1876 to serve as a residence for the prison
Governor, and subsequently, the Prison Surgeon also. It has
continued to house Prison Commandants, to the present.

The rectangular shape and massiveness of the buildings lent
themselves to embellishment with Greek Revival details,
evidenced in its cornice, gabled pediment with returns, and
symmetrical south entry and porch. The brick addition to
the east (1880-) carries a pronounced Italianate influence,
in its bays, heavy moldings, and in the prominent wrap-
around porch.

The stone walls recall the heavy, permanent, and secure
construction favored for quartermaster storehouses in that
era; its embellishments are reminders of the beginnings of a

successful experiment in penal institutions. Clearly, Building # 357 embodies several important phases of Fort Leavenworth's past and present missions.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of erection: Dates variously given as "unknown", Fort Leavenworth Historical Records. Hunt gives c. 1840 as the proposed erection date. According to the Building Inventory Survey, DEH the date is given as c. 1858. Finally, c. 1863 is given by J.P. Langellier, Department of the Army Inventory of Historic Property.

A study of contemporary plats and written recollections seem to place the date of construction in the latter half of the decade of the 1850's. The earliest contemporary map recording the building that has been found is an early 1860's map ordered prepared by Col. J.A. Potter.

2. Architect: Unknown; plans in this period were usually prepared by the Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D.C.
3. Original and subsequent owner: U.S. Department of War; since 1947 known as the Department of the Army. See Occupants of Building # 357.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: The local Fort quartermaster probably supervised construction, based on plans supplied by the Quartermaster General.
5. Original Plans & construction: The earliest plans found are of the warehouse and office, evidently dating before 1866 (signed by Col. J.A. Potter, Depot Quartermaster; he held brevet rank of Brigadier General as of 1866). Drawings dated November, 1917, appear to propose alternative porch designs as well as floor plans of the house and central north wing. It is noted thereon that the sleeping porches illustrated were "not built" (See Supplemental Materials # 1- # 5).
6. Alterations & additions: The first major documented alteration occurred when the building was converted from an office/warehouse to a residence in 1876, as described below.

A major alteration occurred in the early 1880's, when the west end of the building (two bays in length) was removed. This had been enclosed in the prison by the

newly constructed stone wall (under construction 1874-81); a cell building, then numbered 17, was erected on the west side of the wall. It appears that prior to this, a brick addition of comparable size was built on the east end of Building # 357. The woodwork, trim, and other features suggest that this addition dates from the decade of the 1870's or early 1880's.

The ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, 1880, includes a report by Prison Governor A.P. Blunt stating that "an addition 19' x 40', one story and basement, was made to the governor's quarters during the months of April and May, 1880." Since the brick east end is two stories and a basement, it is unclear whether this is the same addition. However, it may be noted that there is a section of corbelled dentil along the upper first floor level on the north elevation of the eastern brick section. Possibly this was initially that one-story and basement addition, later raised to its present two-story height. The "Map of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation, 1881" appears to indicate a two-level roof.

At some point prior to 1917, two one-story wings were constructed over brick arches, which perhaps formed porte-cocheres for a brick paved walk or carriage-way which still parallels the north side of the building.

The wing at center on the north elevation may have been extended to the north about 1917, following the architectural drawing made in that year. Subsequent to this date, this wing's porte-cochere was bricked in, accessible by a single entry door to the east.

B. Historical Context:

During the years virtually from the time of the fort's founding through the Civil War, the fort was a supply base for the military establishments further west. Supplies were hauled up from the levee on the Missouri River. The road ran in front of the quartermaster warehouse now called Building # 357, and continued to the rear of warehouse buildings which now comprise in part the facade of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. From these buildings, trains of supply wagons were sent out to forts to the west. Building # 357 served as both storehouse and office of the Depot Quartermaster (Kuhn letter and plat; Plat of Quartermaster Depot, c. 1866).

In the early 1870's, military offenders were confined in

some twenty-one different Army stockades and nearly a dozen civilian prisons. A board of officers convened to investigate means of penal reform recommended the British method which included consolidation of prisoners. The Fort Leavenworth location was chosen over the initial recommendation for Rock Island Arsenal. The Department of War intended to establish a military prison which would maintain Army discipline, repress repetition of offenses, and rehabilitate offenders. One hundred acres in the north section of the military reservation were set aside for the purpose in 1875. The prison was to be located in the buildings originally occupied by the Quartermaster Department.

The supply depot was moved south to buildings vacated by the removal of the Ordnance Arsenal to Liberty, Missouri. In 1874 and 1875 a total of \$125,900.00 was appropriated by Congress to remodel the former Quartermaster buildings. This sum included the construction of a massive stonewall built with materials from a quarry opened on post for the purpose; prisoners replaced an initial wood wall with a fourteen foot high, two thousand and twenty-two foot long perimeter wall during the years 1874-1881. Brick manufactories, stone cutting yards, and saw mills were quickly developed on the reservation, with practically all of the work of building done by prisoners.

The monies appropriated enabled the conversion of the storehouse/assistant quartermaster's office to an officers' quarters and storage area for prison supplies. According to the ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR for 1876, a veranda was added on the front and at one end of the structure, as well as steps and additional entrances to the basement. Other improvements included water closets, bath rooms, and sinks for the commander's quarters while the quartermaster's quarters were replastered and painted. Also included were the installation of dumb waiters in both quarters, the laying of drains and water connections to cisterns and the grading of the grounds. A new roof, cornices, and spouting were added. The cost of conversion was \$6,630.00.

The wall abutted the west end of this building at points just past the second bay, as seen in an historical photograph showing the initial wood wall, in the "Bird's-Eye View" dated 1881, and in an 1881 map of the post. For several years the Prison Surgeon occupied the western half of the building, the end of which extended through the wall; the eastern half was occupied by the Commandant of the prison. It is probable that shortly after 1881, the west

end of the building extending beyond the wall was removed, and the building separated from the prison; a cell building was constructed just to the west of the wall. Apparently preceding the removal of the west end, a comparable sized brick addition was begun on the east. From the initial occupation of the building by the commander in or about 1876, every prison commandant has been assigned this quarters. At present, the building provides quarters for two officers and their families.

It may be noted that the commander of the prison was designated Governor until 1883, when changed to Commandant. Also, as reflected in the list of occupants, the jurisdiction of prison changed over the years. On July 1, 1895, the Leavenworth Military Prison was pre-empted by the U.S. Civil Penitentiary under the Department of Justice. The War Department resumed prison operations in 1906. By an Act of Congress, 1915, the name changed from U.S. Military Prison to the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks (U.S.D.B.). As of September 21, 1929, the prison was occupied by the Department of Justice on lease through 1939, when control returned to the Department of War.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The two story, gable roof masonry building is raised on a high stone and brick basement. The stone building was originally an office and storehouse of the Quartermaster Depot. The building, converted to residential use, retains the massiveness and basic forthrightness of its original usage, embellished in subsequent years with stylish pretensions.

The present building has a brick eastern end, two bays in length, the first story of which seems to have been added in 1880. The gable has pedimental returns influenced by the Greek revival style. This elevation has Italianate triple-sash windows, heavily molded double doors, and a wrap-around porch. The south entry and its porch with a recessed gabled pediment appear to be more influenced by the formality and symmetry of the Greek revival. However, both porches have chamfered posts and spindle friezes.

This building illustrates its role in successive missions in the fort's history.

2. Condition of fabric: The building appears to be in excellent condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The two-story main block is rectangular, measuring 89' x 40', running east and west; the central wing on the north elevation is one-story on a raised basement, measuring 29' x 16'; the northwest wing measures approximately 13' x 20', including the frame extension on the west. The wrap-around porch on the east is approximately ten feet deep, on the south, seven feet, with an additional three and a half foot projection at southeast corner. The south elevation has a one-story porch, which measures approximately 14' x 11', and a projecting bay, 22' x 12'.
2. Foundations: Most of the main block foundation is load-bearing stone. That of the east elevation is load-bearing brick, extending to a point beyond the second bay on the north and south elevations. The projecting bay has a stone foundation; the north wings have brick piers and/or foundations.
3. Walls: The original portion of the main block is coursed ashlar, with quoins at the west end and at jointure with the brick section at the east. The south elevation has an intermittent stone water table. The east elevation is brick laid in running bond with stone ground sill. On the north elevation, at the east corner, there is a section of brick corbelled dentil corresponding to the length of the brick addition. The projecting bay on the south elevation is brick with a stone water table and continuous sill. The north central wing is brick in common bond; the northwest wing is in running bond. Walls on the main stories are painted a soft yellow with white trim.
4. Structural system; framing: Exterior walls and major partition walls of the original portion are stone, load bearing. The eastern end, two bays in length, is load bearing brick.

The basement ceilings are covered; the attic is difficult to access, therefore no first-hand information was obtained on framing. However, in an undated drawing of the "Quartermaster Warehouse and Offices," the section shows a king-post truss with tie-beam and wall plate roof structure, and exterior wall thickness of two and a half feet. This is confirmed as minimal by the measurement of the south doorway; the door is recessed twenty-four inches; window sills in the stone section measure eighteen and a half to twenty-two inches in depth.

5. Porches: The larger porch crosses the east facade, widens at the southeast to room-size, then narrows again along the south elevation to the length of two bays, where it abuts the projecting bay. It is supported on brick piers with a pierced skirting between piers. Chamfered wood posts joined with a spindle frieze support a wide plain frieze at the roof. An open, twenty-eight inch high balustrade with turned balusters runs between posts. The roof is a low-pitched hip. The central porch entry on the east projects, with four chamfered posts supporting a gabled recessed pediment. Screening frames are attached to the posts, outside the balustrades. The access stair on the east is a quarter-turn, with a brick pier landing (see HABS photos # KS-53-A-3 & 4).

The porch of the south entry is near-square in shape, with a gabled recessed pediment decorated with a raised sunburst design. Structural elements are the same as above. The access stair is a straight run; the open balustrade has square balusters (see HABS photo # KS-53-A-1).

The east porch had a pyramidal roof over the southeast corner; this appears in a 1912 photograph and in the 1917 drawing. Perhaps it was changed at that time; the plan also shows second floor sleeping porches noted "Not built".

6. Chimneys: There are five brick chimneys, all painted. Two are at the ridge, west of mid-point and two are east of mid-point, on the south slope of the roof. Those on the west have a squared plinth, with a three-brick wide cap. The easternmost chimneys have a stepped base, string course on the shaft, and a corbelled cap (see HABS photo # KS-53-A-1).

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways & doors: The south entry doorway is recessed twenty-four inches and has a five-light transom and two-pane sidelights over wood single panels. The bevel-edge brass door plate is nine and three-quarters inches long, with brass knob (see HABS photo # KS-53-A-2).

The east entry doorway has molding, a two-light transom, and a stone lintel. The double entry doors have an round-headed light over one cross panel, both with molding, a design prevalent in the 1870's (see HABS photo # KS-53-A-5).

There are a variety of doors in the basement, e.g.: four-light over three cross panel; two vertical over

one cross over two vertical panels; four-lights over four cross panels and two-lights over four cross panels. The door on the east elevation has six lights with a six-inch mullion over two vertical raised panels.

- b. Windows & shutters: Most windows have stone lintels and sills, with bush-hammer face and tooled edge. There are lugsills throughout (see HABS photo # KS-53-A-1) .

The brick section of the basement has segmental arches with a decorated wood arch infill. These have six-over-six lights. The stone section has four-light casements, as well as one six-light and one twelve-light casement.

The prevalent window on the upper floors have two-over-two lights (see HABS photo # KS-53-A-1). The first floor east facade windows are single-hung triple sash without framing at the floor. There are no shutters at present, but they appear at least on the south elevation in c. 1905 photographs.

The windows of the projecting bay, or "conservatory", were changed from an earlier version which seemed to have larger fenestration; the 1917 drawing shows large panes, similar to greenhouse windows. In an undated photograph, the glass either has white opaquing applied, or perhaps these are jalousies or shutters. The 1917 drawing has two versions of windows for this conservatory, so it may be that the windows were changed subsequently to the two-over-two-light, smaller window which exists at present.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The main block has a gable roof, covered by composition shingles. The east porch and the projecting bay have low hipped standing-seam metal roofs. The south porch is gable roofed, with standing-seam metal covering. The north wings have clipped gable, composition-shingled roofs.
- b. Cornice, eaves: There is a continuous boxed cornice, with minimal molding; the east gable is pedimented with returns (see HABS photo # KS-53-A-4).

C. Description of Interior, # 22 (west):

1. Floor plans:

- a. Basement: A high basement extends the length of the building. The foot of the stair is approximately at the center of the basement; in the northeast corner is a laundry room; the southeast area is an office and family room (servant's room on plan). The west one-third has been partitioned for a bath in the northwest corner. Near the south exterior wall of the store room is a metal grate which gives access to a steam chase which extends from the U.S.D.B. steam generator on the west.
 - b. First floor: # 22 has a large central stair hall which extends the width of the main block, ending at a door to the kitchen wing (see HABS photo # KS-53-A-12). The door sill at this entry is twelve inches wide; the kitchen was apparently converted years ago from a former porch, and renovated within the year. To the east and west of the hall are double rooms; the rear west room has a closet and newly renovated bath. Ceilings are at least twelve feet high.
 - c. Second floor: The stair hall is L-shaped; one bedroom and a sewing room opens off the hall to the south, and one bedroom and a bath are to the north. Ceilings are about ten feet in height.
2. Stairways: The base of the stair is located approximately one-third the length of the main entry hall. The straight-run stair has painted risers and treads. From the turned walnut newel post, the open baluster and walnut hand rail turn back along the stair well at the second floor and abut the stairwall. There is a shaped cartouche-like wood plate fastener. Balusters are turned and painted, two to a tread. The string is undecorated (see HABS photo # KS-53-A-12). The straight-run stair to the basement is located below the ascending stair. An open balustrade abuts the string of the first floor staircase, runs along the stairwell and terminates at a turned newel post.
3. Flooring: Narrow, two and a quarter inch, light oak boards, highly varnished, are uniform throughout the house. The kitchen floor has sheet vinyl covering in a quarry stone pattern. Bathrooms also have sheet vinyl coverings. The basement floor is scored concrete; the family room is carpeted.

4. Wall & ceiling finish: All interior walls on upper floors are smoothly finished plaster. A kitchen section around the two-over-two window is wallpaper over plaster. The basement family room has wallpaper over plaster on the upper half of the south wall and on the whole of the east wall. The lower half of the south wall is covered by vertical board-pattern wallboard.

The partition between the storage and servant's rooms is covered with rough wide boards; the basement bath partitioning is of tongue-and-groove boarding. Some basement stone walls are exposed, some are plastered. Ceilings are plastered. With the exception of bathrooms, all first floor ceilings have textured plaster. The first floor hall has an engaged post with wide cornice midway of the stairhall.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways & doors: There are a variety of doors in the basement. At the foot of the stair, the door has four lights, with wide center mullion over two vertical panels. The door to the family room has four vertical panels with a rim lock, with metal knob and brass knob. The bathroom door has four lights over three square panels over two cross panels. All window and door frames are of plain board.

On the first floor there are five interior doors opening onto the hall. The kitchen door at rear is deeply recessed on the kitchen side, over a twelve inch wide sill. The swing door is one and three-quarters inches thick on very heavy hinges and has five horizontal panels. The door frame is of plain boards.

The front right or east door has two-over-two lights over three cross panels. This has a beveled edge metal plate with brass knobs.

The left or west double room has a thick partition wall with plain wood framing and wide hinged doors; these have two tall panels over a cross panel over two vertical panels. The corresponding rooms on east have the same doorway but lack doors. Of the partitioned sections of the rear west room, the closet door has four cross panels; the bath, five

crosspanels.

The kitchen door to the lean-to porch has one light over three cross panels, with a cross panel above. The seven inch long faceplate has an egg and dart border, with metal knobs.

On the second floor there are four doors opening off the hall, all have four panels, with simple five inch rectilinear mold frame, and a three-light transom. Door hardware varies; some are beveled edged with plain plates with porcelain knobs. Two of these have, on their opposite, plates with incised overall geometric patterns in brass, reminiscent of Eastlake design. The third type of door plate upstairs is an elongated oval with a beading edge, the beading diminishes in size along the taper. These have porcelain knobs.

- b. Windows: Most windows in the house are two-over-two light sash with the exception of the casement windows in the basement, and the kitchen windows. The casement windows have three lights. One of the kitchen windows is one-over-one sash; the other is a single-light sliding window.

Window frame molding measures approximately five inches on the upper floors. All windows in the main block have deep sills on the north and south walls varying between fourteen and a quarter to sixteen inches in width. Sills on the west measure between eighteen and a half to twenty-two and a half inches in width.

6. Decorative features & trim: Picture rail molding is found throughout the house (see HABS photo # KS-53-A-13). On the first floor, the baseboard is ten inches in height; on the second floor it is seven inches. Both have a slight slant at the top. Chair rail appears only on the front east wall of the entryhall, at the height of four feet; this is flat, three inch wide rail. Excepting the kitchen, door framing in the hall is six inches wide, with rectilinear molding.

At the northeast corner of the entry hall is a wood cupboard, of two sections with the upper section being set back. Both sections are four

doors wide; all doors have four panels. Knobs are modern.

The recently displaced older kitchen cabinets are in the basement, where it is intended that they be installed. These are of white-painted wood, the larger unit is six feet wide, and approximately eight feet high. The base has four cabinet doors; the four doors of the set-back top section have single lights. A smaller cabinet is identically made, but one door wide. Hinge flanges are a variation on the shell shape.

There are fireplace mantels in both first floor front rooms. The fireplace in the east room is at the center of the east wall. Pilasters flank the chimney face and consist of chamfered shafts rising to an entablature with a raised section above the molding terminating the shaft. This has an openwork design of three vertical slits with circular terminations, of equal length. Below the molding at the top of the pilaster is a raised attached section, shield-shaped at the lower edge, similarly pierced with three slits of two lengths, the center being longer. At the center of the entablature is a raised circular ornament with a rounded surface and a center raised piece resembling a bull's-eye; on either side there is an extension resembling a latin cross, with rounded ends. The edge of the mantel shelf is slightly curved, and beveled. The firebox is covered.

The fireplace in the west front room (Library) is on the west wall; the mantel shelf abuts the partition midlength of the room. The wood mantel is four feet high and four and a half feet wide. The pilasters flanking the firebox have chamfered posts. A recessed section surrounds the raised wood molding outlining the small firebox, which has a coal grate. The shelf is rectangular, with a beveled edge (see HABS photo # KS-53-A-13).

7. Hardware: This is described in the appropriate section above.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

a. HVAC: Heating is by steam radiator, supplied by piping from the U.S.D.B. steam generator. The steam chase extends to the east end of this building, with access in each basement. Window unit air-conditioners are used.

b. Lighting: Lighting fixtures are fairly recent over-all. The second floor bath has an older single socket porcelain base fixture. Light switches are modern.

c. Plumbing: The only old fixture present is a claw-foot tub in the basement bath; no manufacturer's name is visible.

C. Description of Interior, # 20 (east):

1. Floor plans: Similar to its neighbor, # 22, this basement has four rooms in the main block. The stairway enters at the partition wall midway the length of the building, in the laundry room on the north side of the building. A framed bathroom partition is to the northwest. To the south is a storeroom, which has a metal door in the floor which gives access to the steam chase. To the south of this room is the basement room of the projecting bay, or conservatory. Access is by a window-type opening; although a wooden stair stands at the conservatory side of the opening, the apparently intended doorway was not executed. It is more accessible by the exterior door on the east.

The remaining two rooms are to the east of a north/south wall measuring approximately thirty inches in width. A hall between these rooms ends at the east central exterior door.

On the first floor, the entry is to a central stair hall, running east and west, with doors onto two double rooms to either side. The staircase sits to the rear of the hall; the base of the stairwell contains a half-bath. Access to the kitchen wing is through the the dining room and basement stair hall.

On the second floor, the stairwell rises approximately at the middle of the east section of the building, to a center hall running east and west. Five bedrooms and two baths open off this hall (one bedroom, the center north, was converted recently to a bathroom).

2. Stairways: The half-turn stair with landings has painted treads and risers, painted turned balusters and an open

balustrade. Double newel posts are blocky, about five feet in height, chamfered, with a narrow, inset center panel of half-round molding under a bull's-eye. The termination is a low turned cap (see HABS photo # KS-53-A-9).

The basement stair is located in the dining room/kitchen passage. A chamfered newel post is at the head of the straight-run stair. An open balustrade surrounds the stairwell.

3. Flooring: The flooring in # 20 is similar to that in # 22.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Basement interior walls are painted stone; the eastern two rooms are unpainted red brick. The remainder of the house has smooth plastered walls and ceilings, painted white. The older, stone portion has picture rail, as in # 22 (see HABS photo # KS-53-A-10).
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The characteristic four-panel door is continued. The north/south wall intersecting the first floor double rooms and hall, is the terminus of the stone section. This wall is pierced with high arched doorways without trim. The doors of the library and conservatory are multi-paned, with glass knobs (see HABS photo # KS-53-A-10). The door at the rear of the entry hall has an ornate frame, with molded blocks protruding at the upper corners. The door has been altered to contain a mirror; it now has two squared panels above a mirror, and two vertical below.
 - b. Windows: The prevalent types continue, with these exceptions: those in the east, brick section of the first floor are heavily molded, similar to the door frames. The east elevation windows are double-hung triple sash, which open to the floor. Basement windows in this section have one vertical stretcher-wide segmental arches.
6. Decorative features and trim: The picture rail has been noted, as well as the woodwork in the east first floor. This section has eighth inch baseboard.

The library coal-burning fireplace mantel has incised line decorations reminiscent of Eastlake designs, probably dating to the 1870's or 1880's. The pilasters are chamfered; the metal firebox cover has curved, heavily molded edges. The mantel shelf is rectangular, with a beveled edge (see HABS

photo # KS-53-A-10).

Above the door under the main staircase facing at the rear of the entry hall, is a section of coffered wood, painted white.

7. Hardware: Most door plates are plain brass bevel-edge rectangles, including that on the main entry door. The exceptions are mostly on the second floor bedroom doors: Eastlake-style incised line pattern on brass rose and knob; brass rectangular plate with ovolo border, repeated on brass knob; plain rose with porcellain knob and a foliated bronze plate, with matching knob.

8. Mechanical equipment:

a. Lighting: The only older remaining fixtures are in the basement stair hall and the upstairs hall: these are ceiling mounted brass bases with frosted globe with a clear glass grapevine design. Also, probably from the 1950's or 1960's, the second floor stair hall, and the first floor double rooms have five-arm chandeliers with glass candle shades.

b. Plumbing: All bathrooms have been recently renovated except that in the basement which has older fixtures, including a clawfoot tub.

c. Telephone: Two telephone bell boxes remain on east wall of the basement stair hall.

D. Site:

1. General Setting: Facades are on the south and east elevations. The building is situated at the crest of a hill, on a street which winds up from the river toward the west. The street curves south and west at the front lawn to pass west before the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks. This building is bounded on the west and to the north of the rear yard by the massive stone wall of the Disciplinary Barracks. The east boundary is a high stone retaining wall countering the slope of the hill. The river is visible from the north and east of the building; the east porch particularly has a good view of the river and countryside. Trees are numerous and of varied types on this hillside.
2. Historic landscape design: Riverside Avenue winds uphill from the Missouri River on the east, originally to the quartermaster warehouses at the crest of the hill. After this building complex was adapted for a military prison, and Building # 357 became the Commandant's quarters, other

residences were constructed for officers of the prison. These houses are sited on terraced ground, with stone retaining walls on the east and south. Some of these houses have a view of the river; to the south they overlook a park. Across from Building # 357 there is a stone bandstand at the street level. An electric post-light is in the yard of # 20, which appears to be the same light visible in an historic photograph.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings:

"Officers' Quarters, Buildings 1 & 2., C.Q.M.O., Feb. 1917, U.S.D.B., Fort Leavenworth" (two sheets). Architectural drawings collection, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort Leavenworth, Drawer 345-390.

"Floor Plan No.19", Building # 357 (three floors), c. 1975. Fort Leavenworth Directorate of Engineering and Housing.

"Qr.Mr. Warehouse & Offices", c. 1866. Signed "J.A. Potter, Bt. Gen'l. & Depot Q.M." Old Plans drawer, Fort Leavenworth Museum.

B. Early Views:

"Fort Leavenworth Buildings and Views: Riverside" collection; also, uncatalogued historical photograph collection, Fort Leavenworth Museum.

Dammeier, Wilhelm, Architect, Engineer, and Lithographer. "Bird's Eye View of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1881". Fort Leavenworth: U.S. Department of the Missouri, 1881. Fort Leavenworth Museum.

C. Bibliography

1. Primary & unpublished sources:

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Fort Leavenworth Real Property Records, DEH.

Fort Leavenworth Building Inventory Survey, Directorate of Engineering and Housing

Fort Leavenworth Historical Society Quarters Research

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File (Streets Reynolds-Thomas), Fort Leavenworth Museum.

"GMGO Plan Building I-94, Fort Leavenworth Museum.

Langellier, J.P. "Fort Leavenworth Preservation Overview" (unpublished). Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Directorate of Engineering and Housing, March, 1985. Maps and plats, p. 40, 49, 52, 55.

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"Post of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1881". Map 82, Record Group 77, Fortifications File, Cartographic Division, National Archives. Copy at DEH.

Kuhn, H. letter and plat, May 2, 1896. Kansas State Historical Society. Copy, Vertical file, Fort Museum.

2. Secondary & published sources:

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Lowe, Percival G. Five Years a Dragoon. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1965, p. 24-26.

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Walton, George. Sentinel of the Plains: Fort Leavenworth and the American West. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1973, p.155-156.

"Report on Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas", ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, Vol. I. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, June 30, 1875.

"Report on the Operations of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas", ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, 1875, 1877, 1880. Copies in Vertical file, Fort Museum.

D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: Histories of the Military Prison and the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks should reveal more information on this and other buildings on Riverside Avenue. ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR for the years 1878, 1879, and early 1880's should be investigated.

E. Supplemental Material: See attached.

Prepared By: J.E. Hunt, Historian
Historic American Buildings Survey
August, 1985

PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service in agreement with the post command at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the headquarters of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C. The project was completed under the general supervision of Robert J. Kapsch, Chief of the HABS/HAER Division. Sally Kress Tompkins, Deputy Chief of HABS/HAER, served as Program Coordinator and Robie S. Lange, HABS Historian, as Project Leader. The Field Supervisor was James A. Glass (historian, Cornell University); the project historians were Judith E. Hunt (University of Missouri, St. Louis) and Kristie D. Struble (University of Virginia).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Item 1. OCCUPANTS OF 20 RIVERSIDE

1875-77 Brig.General James M. Robertson
1877-88 Brevet Col. Asa P. Blunt
1888-97 Captain James W. Pope
1897-1900 Warden J.W. French
1900-06 Warden R.W. McClaughry
1906-08 Maj. George S. Young
1908-14 Maj. Thomas H. Slavens
1914 Col. Herbert J. Slocum
1914-19 Col. Sedgwick Rice
1919-20 Brig.Gen. James H. McKae
1920-23 Col Malvern Hill Barnum
1923-26 Col. George O. Cress
1926-29 Col. William M. Morrow

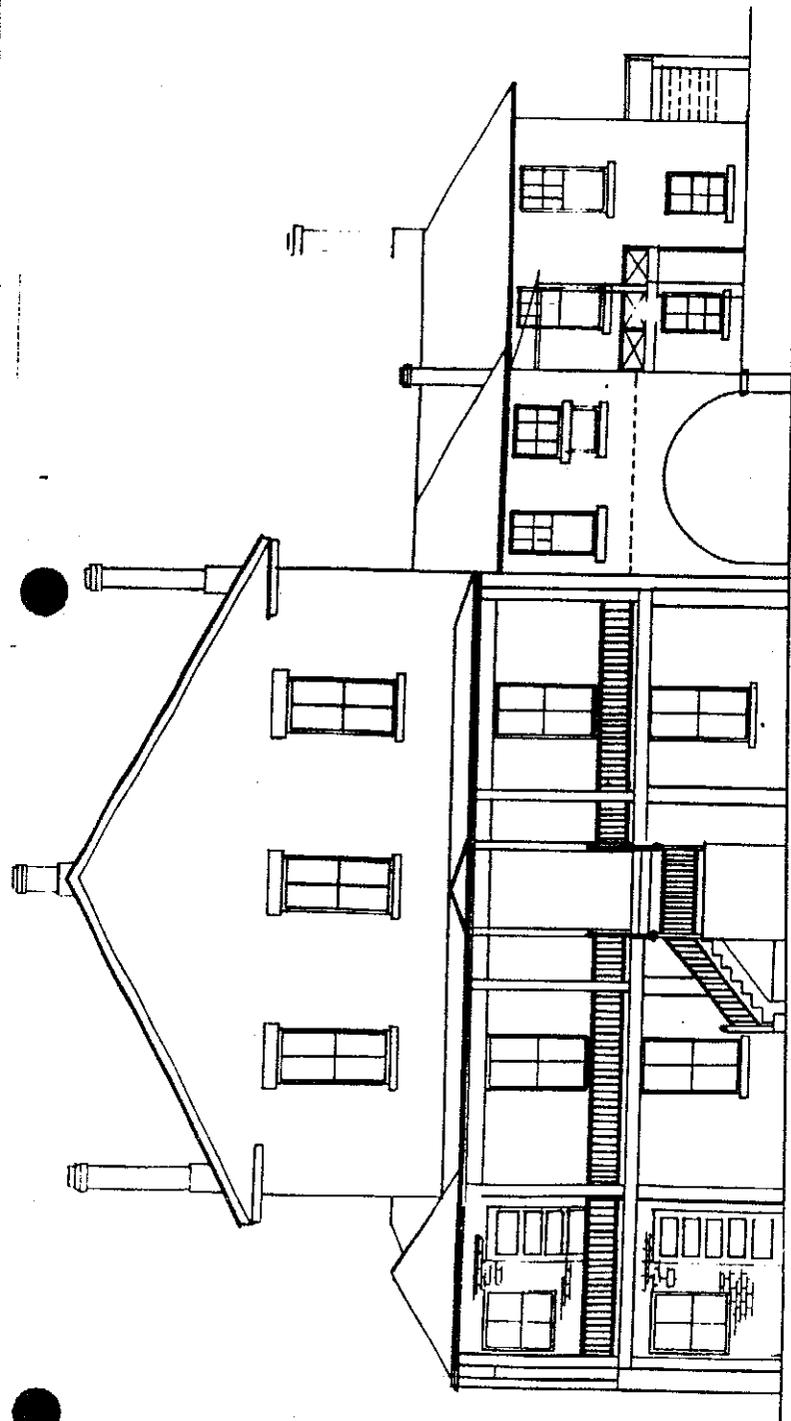
Open Housing

1928 Capt. Raymond Orr
1929-31 Col. Percy L. Jones
1932-36 Col. Robert M. Blanchard
1937 Lt.Col. Woodfin G. Jones
1938-39 Lt.Col. Converse R. Lewis

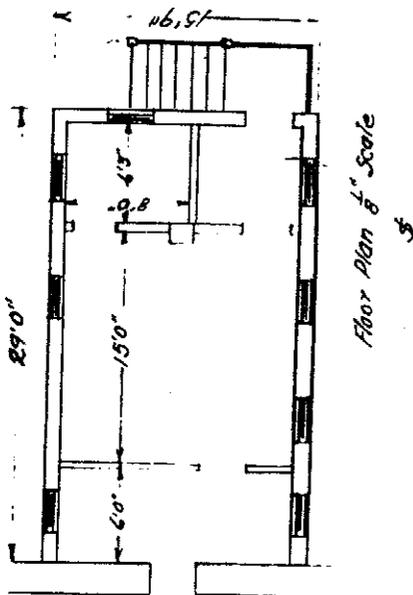
1940-42 Col. Converse R. Lewis
1942-43 Col. James P. Marley
1943-46 Col. William S. Eley
1946-47 Col. Lathrop R. Bullene
1947-48 Col. Graeme G. Parks
1948-49 Col. Clarence E. Cotter
1949-51 Col. Rhodes F. Arnold
1952-59 Col. James W. Davis
1959-63 Col. Weldon W. Cox
1963-66 Col. Elmer L. Slobe
1966-70 Col. Wilbur S. Dillion
1970-72 Col. Francis E. Payne
1972-74 Col. Oliver E. O'Kier
1974-75 Col. Gordon D. Rowe
1975-77 Col. Darrell D. Kasson
1977-79 Col. David J. Poll
1979-80 Col. Paul Grossheim
1980-81 Col. Crispus C. Nix
1981-84 Col. O. Lane McCotter
1984- Col. George H. Braxton

E. Supplemental Material
 1. Building # 357, 1917; east end elevation and floor plan

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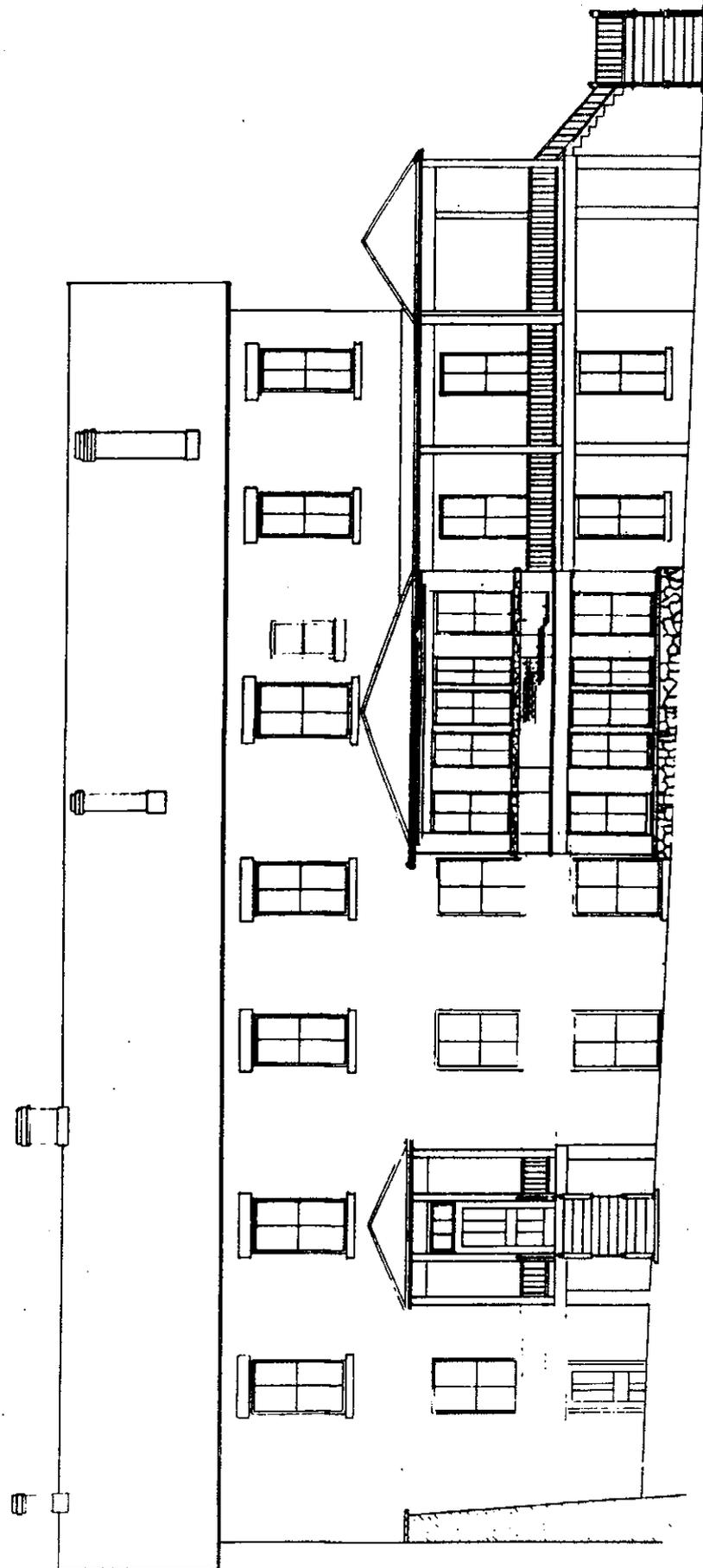
EAST END ELEVATION



OFFICERS QUARTERS	
BLDG. Nos. 1 & 2	
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"	
C.Q.M.O.	STONE
FEB. 1917.	
U.S. DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS,	
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.	
CASE A	DWR 7
DRAWING No. 1106.	
BLDG. NO. 357	

2. South elevation, 1917

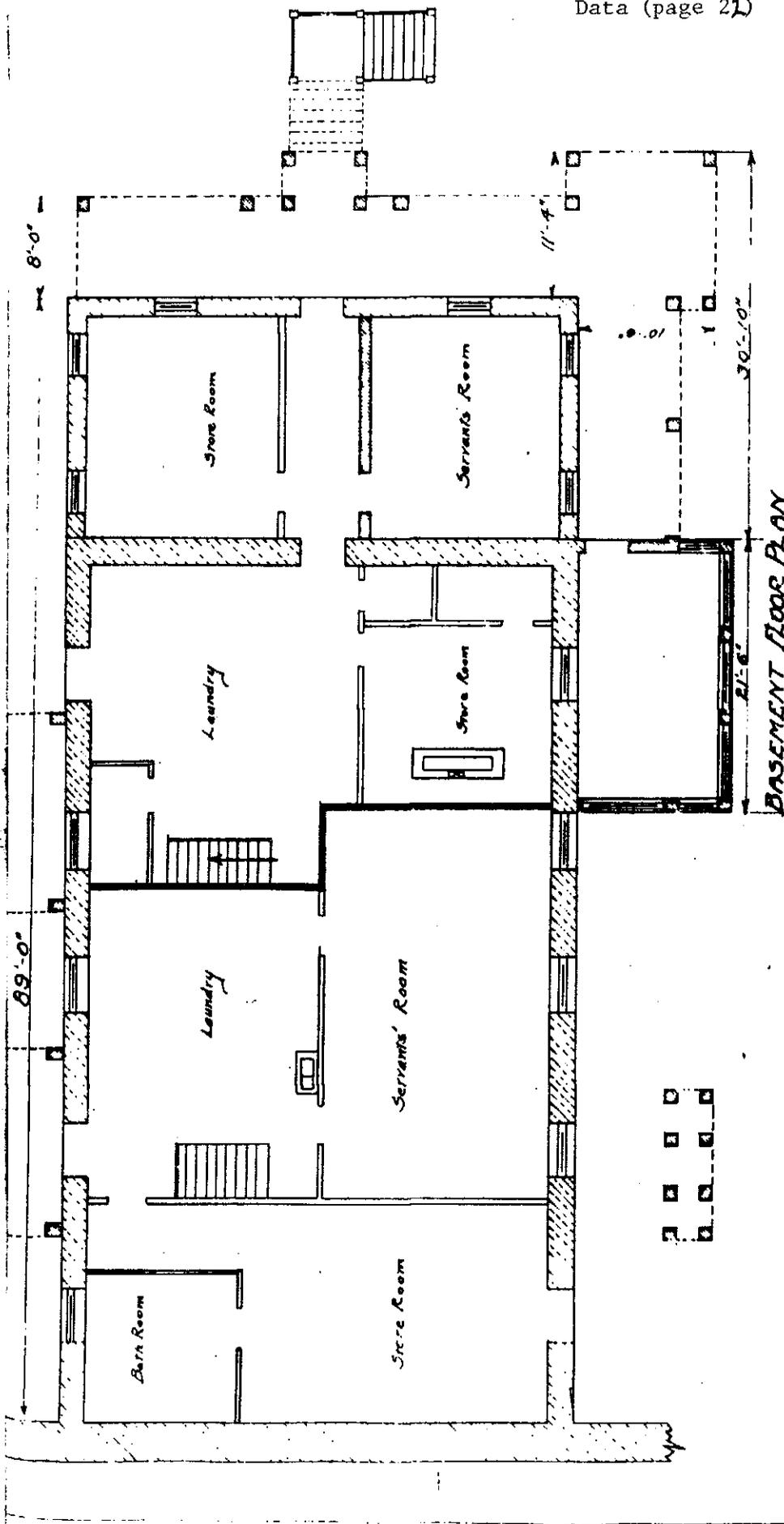
Fort Leavenworth, Building # 357
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SOUTH ELEVATION

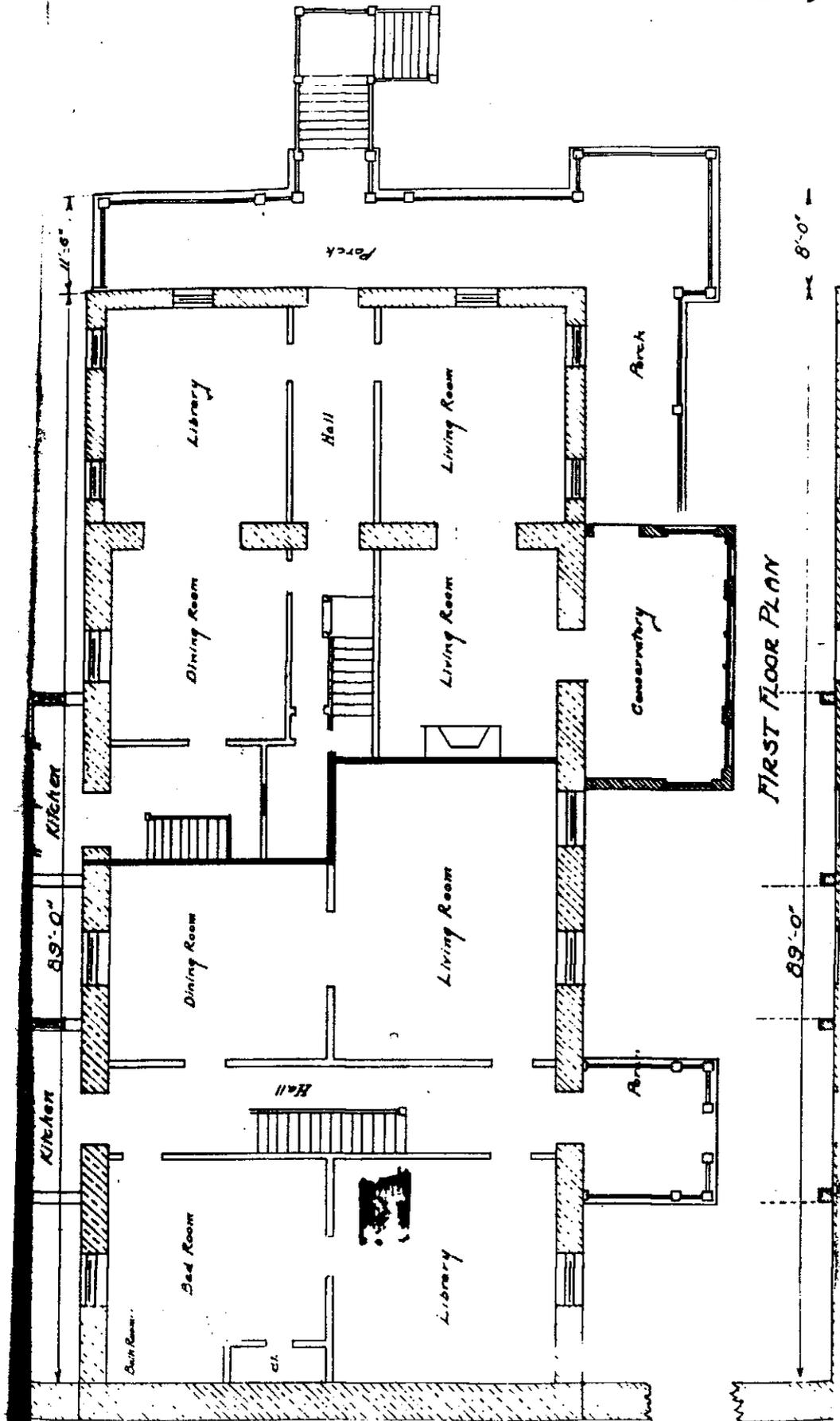
3. Basement floor plan, 1917

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4. First floor plan, 1917

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5. Second floor plan, 1917

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